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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
23 December to 29 December
1945

ARMY
MEDICAL

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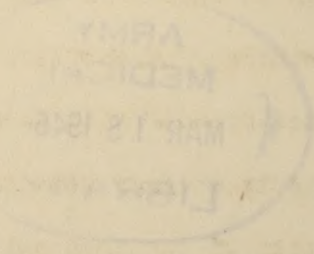
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SECTION I

WELFARE

Relief of the Japanese people has been a major objective of the Allied forces since the Japanese Army and Navy seized control of the Japanese welfare agency last year. A Japanese plan for distributing food and clothing supplies to needy persons was issued during the week. Foods amounting to about 20 million tons and more than 3 million items of clothing and bedding are to be released free to persons whose eligibility is certified by prefectural welfare agencies. Investigations of individual need by the social welfare staffs of prefectural offices or by other local representatives of the public agency will be the basis for issuing withdrawal authorizations permitting regular ration outlets to release the relief supplies.

Food supplies consist of dry biscuits and various canned meats and fish. These supplies were returned from Allied custody to the Home Ministry after seizure from the Japanese Army and Navy. Investigation of need and distribution procedure will be in the hands of the Japanese welfare agency but a close check will be maintained by the Allied forces. Army commanders will be asked to make recommendations concerning the inauguration of the distribution plan in each prefecture and will keep SCAP informed of its operation and of the adequacy of supplies and administrative organization. Monthly reports prescribed by SCAP will be delivered by the Japanese at prefectural and local levels to local Army commands for passage through channels to GHQ. A detailed explanation of the responsibility of Army commanders is being prepared for release by SCAP.

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SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held by members of the Medical Supply Sub-Section and of the USA Typhus Commission relative to requirements and availability of DDT. General policies on allocation and distribution of available and anticipated stocks were formulated.

Arrangements were made with representatives of the Dai Nippon Chemical Industries, Ltd., to produce a sample lot of DDT dusting powder using China Clay as a diluent and this lot has been submitted for inspection and testing.

A conference was held with Mr. Sampson of the Natural Resources Section regarding the presence of steatite, a pyrophyllite compound, in Japan and the possibility of mining this compound for use as a DDT diluent. A later conference was held with Lt. Col. LaMotte, Chief of the Mining Section, Korean Military Government, and Lt. Col. Wheeler of the Typhus Commission. Samples of high-grade Korean pyrophyllite were submitted and the feasibility of mining this product was discussed. Dai Nippon Chemical Industries was requested to produce a test lot of dusting powder, using this pyrophyllite as a diluent.

A conference was held with the Chief Surgeon, AFPAC Adv., on the subject of Japanese B encephalitis. Reports submitted by Col. Kuhns of the 19th General Laboratory, and by Major Moolten of this sub-section, were discussed and with concurrence of the Chief Surgeon, a message was prepared for dispatch requesting that the U.S. Neurotrophic Virus Commission be invited to study this situation further.

Conferences were held with representatives of the Acute Infectious Disease Section of the Ministry of Health relative to communicable disease reporting, and to the control of smallpox.

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Laboratory Activities

Various reports on production of biologicals were assembled from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases. Conferences were held with officials of both agencies in further efforts to reduce production bottlenecks.

Conferences were held with officials of the Ministry of Education to obtain data on public health education in the curriculum of medical schools.

Additional data on deaths and autopsy findings in vagrants in Tokyo were obtained and analyzed.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received from 26 prefectures showed an increase in the number of hospitals and a corresponding increase in the number of hospital patients as a result of the recent transfer of former Japanese Army, Navy and Veterans hospital facilities to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Complete weekly Japanese hospital strength reports are shown in the following table.

Period	Number of Hospitals	Capacity	Number of Patients		Total
			In-Patients	Out-Patients	
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,064	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,279	242,588	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	311,037
16 Nov.	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,086	302,783
23 Nov.	2,634	139,409	73,369	202,780	275,649
30 Nov.	2,630	142,926	73,469	231,269	304,749

The number of calories provided patients in 17 Tokyo hospitals according to a report submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is shown in the following table:

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<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number Surveyed</u>	<u>Average Calories per Patient</u>
General	10	1,647
Psychopathic	4	1,567
Tuberculosis	3	1,987

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A copy of standard curriculum for Public Health Nurses, Refresher Course and Midwifery Course as put out by Health Bureau Ministry as of May 6, 1945.

Report received on distribution of St. Luke's graduate public health nurses and a map showing where they are working and the type of work in which they are engaged.

Two conferences were held regarding the translation of Public Health books for use by students. It has been decided that a Public Health practical manual will be completed first and published. About half of this has been written in Japanese. The text book will be started in the near future. The critical item now is paper which will have to be secured for the publishing of these books.

Korea

The Public Health program is moving along rapidly. The one 6-week refresher course has been successful and the second one will begin 31 December. A certificate is being given to the graduate nurses successfully completing the course.

An institute is being planned the attendance to be one day each week, for head nurses who will assume the position of nurse instructors in schools of nursing.

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Weekly staff meetings have been inaugurated for military and civilian personnel, to discuss nursing problems and plans.

The first meeting of directors of hospitals and directors of nurses was held to discuss the method of approach to the raising of nursing standards in hospitals. A committee was formed which will meet regularly.

A short course in operating room technique and procedure is being planned for operating room supervisors.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of veterinary affairs made a field trip to Hokkaido and Aomori prefectures for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and establishing liaison with Eighth Army and Military Government officials.

All phases of animal disease control, meat and milk inspection, livestock production and directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers were discussed. The governmental organization in Hokkaido prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient veterinary service. The staff in Aomori prefecture is weak and ineffective. In both prefectures sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design.

Inspection of meat in slaughter houses, eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and dairy farm inspection are practices in a fairly efficient manner.

Some pasteurization of milk exists, but its efficiency is hampered by faulty control devices. Much raw milk is being consumed. The use of the sediment test on milk was observed for the first time in Japan, in Hokkaido prefecture. Laboratory control of dairy products is not being generally

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practiced.

The quality of livestock in Hokkaido prefecture is the best observed in Japan.

Reports from Japanese

1. Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, Veterinary Hygiene Section:

November Milk Inspection Report

Total milk plants 2,859
Volume of milk produced 6,188,098 L

Results of laboratory examinations:

Total examinations 5,606
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc) 747
Under butterfat standard (3%) 870

Milk retailer data:

Total milk retailers 1,419
Unsatisfactory equipment 128
Without cold storage 239

Pounds of milk products produced:

Whole milk powder 58,126
Skin milk powder 566,213
Sweetened condensed milk 88,477
Butter 6,371,870
Cheese 600,576

October Meat Inspection Report

	<u>Slaughtered</u>	<u>Totally Condemned</u>	<u>Partially Condemned</u>	<u>Viscera Condemned</u>
Cattle	5,030	9	191	858
Calves	894	4	9	41
Sheep & Goats	24			
Swine	1,203	1	20	235
Horses	6,343	10	447	491

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section:

1945 Estimated Livestock Population

Dairy cattle	256,000	Sheep	181,000
Other cattle	2,720,000	Goats	252,000
Horses	1,254,000	Chickens	17,204,000
Swine	250,000	Rabbits	3,000,000

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Livestock forage supplies are believed adequate for 1946. Supplies of concentrate feeds are now insufficient and will remain so in 1946 unless imported. An ample supply of concentrate feeds and of protein supplements for dairy cows would contribute markedly to the program for increased milk production.

The immediate report of animal disease outbreak includes two cases of blackleg in Ehime prefecture, the date of the initial case being 21 December 1945.

The monthly animal disease report for November 1945 shows no marked change in incidence of disease when compared with previous monthly reports.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SUPPLY

A directive was issued to the Japanese Government concerning the distribution of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies turned over to the Home Ministry by occupation forces. The directive pointed out the acute need for medical supplies among the civilian population and required that adequate personnel, transportation, packing material and other necessary facilities be provided in order to expedite distribution. Representatives of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs called at this office after publication of the directive and advised that further efforts would be made to increase the rate of distribution.

The Commanding General, AFWESPAC, submitted a radio report on shipments of typhus control supplies. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of DDT are

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being loaded on the ship Myres Lissner which was scheduled to sail from Base M 26 December for Sasebo. Most of the remaining quantity of DDT requisitioned on AFWESPAAC has been extracted to the zone of interior. Fifty thousand pounds are available for air shipment from the United States and air priority has been furnished from ASCOM-C. Korea received 80,000 pounds of DDT and another shipment of at least 200,000 pounds was reported enroute. Several shipments of hand dusters scheduled for air lift have not been received.

An emergency requisition was received from Korea for 6,000 vials of diphtheria antitoxin to be used for treatment of civilians. Twenty-five hundred vials were shipped by air from Eighth Army stocks and the remainder extracted to AFWESPAAC.

A recent report on penicillin production indicates that manufacture is only in the experimental stage. The three plants in operation produced 168,000 oxford units in November and 152,000 in December.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reported an increased allotment of materials for manufacture of X-ray film which should be sufficient to triple present production.

Information was received that crude and semi-process narcotics and Japanese military narcotics stocks in the Sixth Army area are being concentrated in Osaka in the Japanese mint.

This headquarters notified the Medical Supply Officer, Surgeon's Office, Sixth Army Headquarters, Kyoto, that 3,866.4 kgs of raw opium, belonging to the Koeki Eidan, are stored in a warehouse near Kobe. The narcotics will be seized and stored at the mint in Osaka under the custody of the United States forces.

The Eighth Army seized crude and semi-processed narcotics at former

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narcotic manufacturing plants in the Tokyo area. Some finished stocks were removed through error and will be returned to the owners for distribution.

A visit to the Tokyo-TO Medicine Distribution Company confirmed the fact that responsible privately owned institutions should be designated to take custody of narcotic stocks rather than organizations whose functions are chiefly distribution through paper work.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No Report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following memoranda, issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, originated in this section:

1. Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution, AG 400 (21 Dec 45)PH.

This approves a plan submitted by the Japanese for holding certain reserves for relief distribution with exceptions as noted.

2. Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population, AG 430.2 (11 Dec 45)PH.

This directs the Japanese to conduct nutritional surveys of the population of Japan.

3. Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages, AG 435 (8 Dec 45)PH.

This directs the Japanese to amend existing laws for violations of traffic in poisonous beverages so that fines and imprisonment of adequate amounts may be given.

4. Relief of Nationals of Countries with which the United Nations have been at war, AG 091.4 (19 Dec 45)PH.

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Directs that the Japanese Government care for those resident enemy nationals who are not self-supporting.

Crawford F. Sams

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